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THE

CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS,

CATHCART, McMILLAN & MORTON, PROPRIETORS,

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BY TELEGRAPH.

Adjournment of the Convention. COLUMBIA, September 27 .- The State Convention adjourned to-night. Previous to adjourning, the Convention resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, when Mr. LESESNE offered resolutions complimentary to the President of the Convention, Hon. D. L. WARDLAW, which were seconded, in an eloquent speech, by the Hon. ALFRED

COLUMBIA CORRESPONDENCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, September 25. In my letter of Saturday night, I think that I gave you an account of the changes that have been made in the first, second and third Articles of the Constitution. To-day the "Amendments proposed by the Committee on Amendments, not included in the Legislative, Judicial or Executive departments of the Constitution, and general articles therein not specifically reported upon," came up for consideration. These articles embraced under this head are Articles 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 of the Constitution. Article four was passed without debate-it relates only to the oath of a person elected or appointed to any office. The fifth article, relating to impeachment and removal from office, was also passed. The sixth article, containing the form of electing the Treasurer and Surveyor-General, the appointment of other officers, and the form of commission, was agreed to, with some important verbal amendments.

The debate began on Article VII, which was finally passed in the following words: "All laws in force in this State at the adoption of this Constitution, and not inconsistent hereto, shall so continue until altered or repealed by the General Assembly, except where they are temporary; in which case they shall expire at the times respectively limited for their duration, if not continued by act of the General Assembly."

The Bill of Rights, contained in Article VIII, was then taken up. The words, "by due process of law," in the second section, having caused considerable debate, some members wishing to substitute "law of the land," Chancellor Inglis moved that the Convention should resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, so that the President could be heard on the subject. This was done, and Mr. Sullivan having taken the Chair, Judge WARDLAW said that these words, "no person shall be taken or imprisoned," &c., were taken from Magna Charta. Soon after the adoption of the Constitution of 1790, the question of the meani. of the words "law of the land," came before the Court in the case of Zylstra. By reference to the English authorities and decisions, it was found that the words "law of the land," meant law in existence at the adoption of Magna Charta, and Judge Warres so held. This was found inconvenient, and soon after the Court held that the words meant, laws in force at the time that the Constitution was adopted. The charter of Charleston was given in 1786, and by it the corporation was allowed to arrest and do other acts not allowed by Magna Charta. The other towns were given charters of the same kind, and the Court held that the Charter of Charleston having been given before 1790, other corporations would have the same privilege. The same course was adopted with regard to Commissioners of Cuts and the Commissioners of Roads. The Commissioners of Cuts were appointed before 1790, and were empowered to levy fines. The same power was given to the Commissioners of Roads. This clause was drawn up from the United States Constitution, which was drawn with great care, and was really what was meant by Magna Charta. The object of using the words, is that the Legislature shall not be embar-

With regard to the clause relating to trial by jury, he said, when you say that trial by jury must be preserved, do you mean that negroes must be tried by a jury before the District Courts, or do you mean to give them the power of pronouncing equitably? Before the Constitution went , into force, the magistrates could try cases for £5. Judge Smrn, of this State, attempted to give back to magistrates the trial of cases not over £5, and . not \$20, as provided by the Constitution of the ... United States -- he took the ground that the limitation applied to the United States, and not to the State Courts. This is the true doctrine, and if

By the 9th article the Treasurer is bound to have his office, conduct his business, and reside at the seat of government; so, too, is the Secretary of State. The effect of the last change will be to remove the office from Charleston, and will cause great inconvenience in the whole of the low coun-

A penny-wise policy dictated the introduction of an article prohibiting the Legislature from appropriating money for internal improvements, except by a vote of two-thirds of both houses, which was fortunately defeated.

Mr. Dupley defended this clause on the ground that wasteful and unprofitable expenditures had been incurred by the State for railroads and ca-

Mr. ORR replied in an able speech, showing that the money spent by the State had been really productive of benefit to the entire State; that if this clause were passed, South Carolina would never again contribute a cent to public improvements; and said that if the State had made all of the advancement possible for her to make, the clause would be good, but otherwise it should not be allowed a place in the Constitution.

The Convention refused to give the Governor a veto power-I do not think wisely, for it is as a rule likely to prove a wise restraint on the passion of deliberative assemblies, and is always apt to be a check on hasty legislation.

One of the follies of the Convention has been to fix the rate of a capitation tax as compared with the tax on one hundred dollars' worth of laud. A capitation tax is at all times difficult to collect, and it seems to me far from statesmanlike to fix in the organic law a rule prescribing to the Legislature that they must always tax the poll one-fourth as much as they tax a given quantity of land. The land-owners call this a check upon the numerical majority; a scoffer might call it a most unstatesmanlike performance.

A letter to Col. Onn is being signed by a great many of the members of the Convention, requesting Col. One to become a candidate for Governor. Though I do not think that he required any asking, as he had already set his heart on obtaining the Governor's chair, still, as I said in my letter of last night, he is ambitious and energetic, and the interests of the State, as he understands them, will not suffer in his hands. Besides, he is, to say the least, the god-father of the present Constitution, and it is but fair that he should have the first opportunity to test the experiment, and get all the blame or praise as he fails or as he suc-

As the law of the State now stands, any emigrant who has resided in this State two years after declaring his intention to become a citizen, and six months in the election district, is entitled to a

THE STATE CONVENTION.

SEPTEMBER 25.—The Convention assembled at ten o'clock, the President took the Chair, and the

sericalises 25.—In Convention assembled at ten o'clock, the President took the Chair, and the deliberations were opened with prayer.

Mr. Thomas Thomson introduced the following resolution; which was agreed to:

Resolved, That a commission, consisting of two persons, be appointed by his Excellency, the Provisional Governor, to prepare and report to the next Legislature what laws will be necessary and proper in consequence of the alteration made in the fundamental law, and especially to prepare and submit a code for the regulation of labor and the protection and government of the colored population of the State, and that the Legislature fix the compensation of said Commissioners.

A resolution from the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution was amended so as to read as follows:

read as follows:

"Hereafter, there shall be a capitation tax laid

"Hereafter, there shall be a capitation tax laid by the General Assembly, which, upon each poll, shall never be less than one-fourth of the tax laid on one hundred dollars' worth of land, it being left to the General Assembly to determine what inhabitants of the State shall be excepted from the operation of the law," was then agreed to, and was referred to the Revisory Committee.

Messrs. Simonton, Frierson and Dudley presented reports from committees.

Mr. F. W. Pickens introduced the following clause for the Constitution, which was referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution:

tion:

"For debts hereafter contracted no real estate shall be subject to levy or execution; but this shall not be construed so as to prevent any legal process against the rents and profits of the same."

Mr. Inglis, from the Committee on the Legislative Department, made a report on the articles prescribing the qualification of voters; which was agreed to, and referred to the Revisory Committee.

The Convention resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Sullivan in the Chair, to consider the report of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, and after a free discussion of the subject, the President resumed the Chair.

[Columbia Phænix, 26th.

From Brazil.

THE WAR—RIGOROUS CONSCRIPTION—THE COFFEE AND COTTON CROPS—REBEL EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

New York, September 19.—The Herald's Rio Janeiro correspondent furnishes additional interesting intelligence regarding the South American war. We have already announced the visit of the Emperor to the scene of hostilities in the Province of the Rio Grande. Thence he started to the frontier to have a conference with the two allies, the Presidents of the Argentine Confederation and of Uruguay.

Presidents of the Argentine Confederation and of Urugnay.

A large steam ram, for the Brazilian navy, had arrived from France. Others had been nearly completed at Rio Janeiro, and it was said that an American gentleman, who had just left there for the United States, carried with him a commission for the construction of iron-clads for the Emporor, in this country. Volunteering for the Brazilian army was very active and spirited in the provinces on the first call for troops, but in Rio Janeiro it had become necessary to commence conscripting, which was being carried on with great vigor and little ceremony.

which was being carried on with great vigor and little ceremony.

Officers, attended by guards, stationed themselves at the most frequented places in the principal thoroughfares, and seized and sent to the army reudezvous all passing men and able boys who could not show clear cases of exemption. The civil officers of the Government who did not volunteer, would be drafted and be forever incapable of holding similar civil positions.

The prospect of the coffee crop in Brazil were most cheering, but the experiments so far made in cotton culture had not afforded much encouragement.

ment.
A party of emigrants from Missouri, who were so wedded to the institution of slavery that after its destruction they could not remain in their own country, had arrived in Brazil and gone to the Province of Panama to settle.

you must be careful of the words that you use. If you mean to keep the words trial by jury, then the District Courts will not be able to try any case without a jury, involving more than twenty-two dollars.

The Committee of the Whole usen rose, and the rest of the article was passed, with an amendment providing that the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, except in cases of invasion or insur
The Committee of the Whole usen rose, and the rest of the article was passed, with an amendment providing that the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, except in cases of invasion or insur
Shipwreces and respondents, Messrs. Farnham & Co., and the Bombay Price Current, both quote a telegram from England, which stated that the "Secretary of the U. S. Treasury had amounced the estimated stock of cottom in the Southern States to be two millions bales, exclusive of the new crop." The canard had the effect to suspend all business there in cotton, and almost corpus at least and gone to the Scot, and the Bombay Price Current, both quote a telegram from England, which stated that the "Secretary of the U. S. Treasury had announced the estimated stock of cottom in the Southern sew crop." The canard had the effect to suspend all business there in cotton, and almost to create several treatment of the course of the suspended of the words that the "Secretary of the U. S. Treasury had announced the estimated stock of cottom in the Southern sew crop." The canard had the effect to suspend all business there in cotton, and almost to create several treatment of the U. S. Treasury had announced the estimated stock of cottom in the Southern sew crop." The canard had the effect to suspend all business there in cotton, and almost to create several treatment of the U. S. Treasury had announced the estimated stock of cottom in the Southern several treatment of the course of the U. S. Treasury had announced the estimated stock of cottom in the suspending the course of the U. S. Treasury had announced the estimated stock of cot

be suspended, except in cases of invasion or insurrection; and, also, with an amendment providing coast causing the destruction of several vessels
that the General Assembly shall have the bower
took the number of jurors to constitute a jury in
the District Courts.

Shipwagers and Loss of Life on Cape ConThe recent northeasterly gale was severe on this
coast causing the destruction of several vessels
and the loss of ten lives, besides inflicting some
took the number of jurors to constitute a jury in
the District Courts.

[Boston Journal.]

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References: C. M. Furman, G. W. Williams & Co., E, B. Stoddard & Co., Chamberlain, Isaacs & Co., Johnston, Grows & Co., Hastic, Calhoun & Co.

September 26

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICAfor an AMENDMENT OF THE CHARTER OF THE CHARLESTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY. August 21 redos

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And orders for the purchase and supment of Cotton, see, solicited.

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September 18

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September 1

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fice.

August 14

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